

DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, DATA DISTRIBUTION APPARATUS, AND
DATA DISTRIBUTION METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a data distribution system, a data distribution apparatus and a data distribution method, and in particular to a technique for distributing image data or the like to a user connected to a network.

10 Description of Related Art

Against the background of recent developments in the Internet and related technologies, have been seen a huge number of proposals for services providing users with various data via the Internet. For example, image data, music data, or the like are distributed to a user's client terminal from a server computer via the Internet. In another example, when a user produces a silver salt photograph of an image captured using an optical camera, that image can be scanned and the digital image can be stored on a server computer connected to the Internet.

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20 In another example, a user can transmit an image captured by a digital camera via the Internet to a service center, which can then produce hardcopies of the image and mail these back to the user.

A service for printing an image captured using a digital camera by a user and transmitted to a predetermined service center via the Internet is advantageous in that a user need

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not purchase their own expensive printer. On the other hand, this service is troublesome in that the user must own an expensive digital camera for capturing an image and always carry the digital camera so as to obtain desired images.

5 Further, in order to transmit the images captured by the digital camera to a predetermined service center, the user must input the image captured by the digital camera into his own terminal, such as a personal computer, which must be connected to the Internet for transmitting the image data. This requires
10 not inconsiderable knowledge and equipment. Especially, as the popularity of digital cameras has increased, they have come to be used by people of wide demographics, such that the demand that image data be available in a visible manner has increased.

15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention was conceived in view of the above described disadvantages of the related art and aims to provide a system and a method of obtaining desired data more easily and effectively than with the related art.

20 In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a method of distributing data to a user using a network, comprising the steps of inputting data stored in a device returned by a user; storing said data in a server computer connected with said network in association with a
25 uniquely assigned address; and transmitting said data via said network to a terminal when the user accesses said server

computer from the terminal using said address. A user borrows a device such as a digital camera and, when the user returns the device after capturing desired data, the data stored in the device is input and stored on a server computer (a server) in association with a unique address. This enables the user to easily obtain the data he captured using the address.

The address may, for example, be provided with the device in a form which is visible to the user, so that the user can obtain the address, at least when they return the device, and after returning the device can obtain the data they captured from the server using that address.

Further, the address may, for example, be generated from information inherent in the device. By using information inherent in the device, a unique address can be provided. A serial number of the device could be an example of such inherent information. Alternatively, when information for identifying the device is provided on the device in the form of bar code, the bar code data can also be used.

Further, the address may, for example, be prestored in a memory of the device, and may be input along with the data captured by the user to be further stored in the server computer. This can further reduce time and labor at the shop to which the device is returned, and can also ensure that the address is reliably provided to the server. The memory may be a ROM or a RAM.

Still further, the address may, for example, be generated from information associated with the user. This helps the user to recognize or remember the address.

According to the present invention, the address may, for example, be a HTTP URL. A unique web page on which the data captured by the user is published can be specified by the URL, such that the user can easily access their data.

Moreover, according to the present invention, at least one of a computer, a portable telephone, and a digital television may be used as the user's terminal.

Further, according to the present invention, the data may one or both of image and voice data. Image data may be still or a motion image data.

The device borrowed and returned by the user may be, for example, a digital camera.

Further, the present invention provides a system for distributing data to a user via a network. The system comprises data input means for inputting data stored in a device which returned by a user; storing means connected to said network for storing said data in association with a uniquely assigned address; processing means for searching said data stored in said storing means in response to an access request transmitted from terminal operated by the user and for transmitting said data to the user's terminal via said network.

The present invention further provides an apparatus for distributing data to a user via a network. The apparatus

comprises means for storing data stored in a device which is
returned by a user in association with a uniquely assigned
address and means for receiving from a terminal a data request
indicating said address and for transmitting said data to said
5 terminal via said network.

The apparatus according to the present invention can
function as a server computer connected to a network such as
the Internet.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other objects of the invention will be explained
in the description below, in connection with the accompanying
drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a conceptual view showing a system according to
15 an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the structure of a shop
12 shown in Fig. 1;

FIG. 3 is a view for explaining a transmission data format
according to the embodiment;

20 FIG. 4 is a view showing the structure of a digital camera
17;

FIG. 5 a view for explaining an URL stored in a flash
memory of a digital camera;

25 FIG. 6 is a view for explaining another URL stored in a
flash memory of a digital camera;

FIG. 7 is a block diagram showing the structure of a server 14 shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 8 is a structural view of a data storing section shown in FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a whole process operation according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a view for explaining the screen display of a user terminal according to the embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 11 is a view for explaining another screen display of a user terminal according to the embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described in further detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Referring to Fig. 1, a conceptual view of a system according to an embodiment of the present invention is illustrated. In Fig. 1, a user 10, a shop 12, and a server 14 are interconnected via the Internet 16. The user 10 borrows a desired device, such as a digital camera, from the shop 12 and captures desired image or voice data. Such data capturing may be by the user's capturing of an image of a person or a scene at indoor or outdoor sites, such as a theme park, an amusement park, a business exhibition place or a town, or recording human

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speech or other sound. More specifically, the user may, for example, capture a souvenir photograph at a theme park or with a friend visiting town, or may capture scenes of a mountain while on vacation or images of an exhibition attended on a business trip. After capturing the desired data, the user returns the device to the shop 12. At the shop 12, which may, for example, be a convenience store, the data captured by the user 10 is read from the returned device and the user 10 is provided with an address which will allow the user 10 to acquire the captured data via the Internet 16. When the data captured by the user is, for example, provided in the form of a web page, the address can be an HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) URL (Uniform Resource Locator). Specific examples of methods for assigning an address are described below.

After the data captured by the user is read from the device at the shop 12, the data is then transmitted to the server 14 via the Internet 16 along with the address provided to the user 10. The data transmitted from the shop 12 is stored in the server 14 in association with the address. For example, when displaying the data on a web page written in HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language), the URL of the web page may correspond to the address provided at the shop 12.

In this manner, the data captured by the device which the user borrowed from the shop is stored on the server 14 and an address for accessing the data is provided. Accordingly, it is possible for the user 10 to access the data captured by himself

using the address and thereby obtain the captured data via the Internet when desired.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the structure of the shop 12 in Fig. 1. The image data captured by the user or the voice data input by the user is stored in a memory of the device, for example a digital camera 17, which the user 10 returns to the shop 12. The image or voice data is then read from the memory of the digital camera 17 and input to a data input section 12a provided at the shop 12. This data transfer may be performed through wireless communication using radio or infrared signals, or through wired communication using a data line or a connector. In wired communication, in order to prevent the user's captured data from being transferred to general devices such as computers, it may be preferable to use a data line or a connector having a unique configuration that is not interchangeable with the standard connectors of such devices. In wireless communication, it may be desirable to transfer data using a proprietary transmission method, or to transfer scrambled data. The data transfer from the digital camera 17 at the shop 12 may be initiated by starting a transfer program upon detection of external factors, such as an external radio signal sent to the digital camera 17, mechanical insertion of a pin into the digital camera 17, or the like. The image or voice data thus transferred to the data input section 12a is then read and transmitted to a data transmission section 12b, which further transmits the data to the server 14

via the Internet 16. On the other hand, the uniquely assigned address is also input to the data input section 12a, and is further transmitted to the server 14 through the data transmission section 12b. The address may be previously provided in the device returned from the user 10 or may be generated independently of the returned device and input to the data input section 12a. The data input section 12a and the data transmission section 12b are controlled by a control section, such as a CPU of a personal computer which is not shown. Reading and inputting of the data from the digital camera 17, addition of address information to this input data, data transfer to the data transmission section 12b, and further data transfer from the data transmission section 12b to the network is controlled by instructions from the CPU and these processes are sequentially executed in synchronization. In the data input section 12a, the input data is temporarily stored in a memory (not shown) and a URL for the user is then added to the data under the control of the CPU. This URL enables the user to access to the server 14 as described in greater detail later in this specification. In the case of data transfer through the Internet, the data transmission section 12b transmits data in packet units indicating the address of the server 14 which is the destination of the data transmission.

Fig. 3 illustrates an example format for data to be transmitted from the data transmission section 12b to the server 14 via the Internet 16. The data 18 to be transmitted

comprises a header portion, a uniquely assigned address (shown as a URL in Fig. 3), image data, and voice data. By receiving data in such a format, the server 14 is capable of storing the image and voice data captured by the user in association with the URL.

The uniquely assigned address can be previously provided in the device to be returned from the user 10, as described above. Fig. 4 illustrates the structure of a digital camera 17 as one example of a device which the user borrows and then returns. Unlike a commercially available digital camera, the digital camera 17 described herein may have limited functions. For example, a battery used as a power source of the digital camera 17 may not be interchangeable with commercially available batteries, and a connection terminal as required in a general personal computer for inputting the data stored in a memory (a flash memory) is not necessary for the digital camera 17. Further, the number of images that can be captured or the photographing resolution can be limited in accordance with the rental fee. It is also possible to provide a timer in the digital camera 17 and to start the timer when the user borrows the camera 17, so that the photographing operation can be limited within a fixed time period to promote prompt return to the shop. In addition, to encourage return of devices and improve their return ratio, the refund amount may be tied to the number of images captured or an amount of data captured. A sticker 17a having an address (a URL is shown as an example in

Fig. 4) indicated thereon may be attached onto a predetermined portion of the digital camera 17. When the user 10 returns the digital camera 17 to the shop 12, this sticker 17a is removed from the digital camera 17 and given to the user 10, so that the user 10 can know the address for their data. It is also possible to provide the data corresponding to the address indicated on the sticker 17a in a predetermined part of the digital camera 17 in a machine readable form such as, for example, a bar code, such that the data can be read by a reader provided at the shop 12 and then input to the data input section 12a. Of course, a pair of stickers 17a can be provided, so that one is removed and provided to the user 10 while the other is used for machine reading. This sticker 17a is not necessarily put on the body of the digital camera, but may be provided in a package for the digital camera, for example. In such a case, the user 10 can recognize the address only after borrowing the digital camera 17 and opening the package prior to use. It is also preferable to pre-store in the memory (such as a flash memory) of the digital camera 17 data indicating the address indicated on the sticker 17a, and to read and input this address data into the data input section 12a when reading the image or voice data stored in the flash memory of the digital camera 17.

Referring to Fig. 5, an example of the structure of a flash memory 20 of the digital camera 17 is shown when the address data is stored therein. The flash memory 20 includes

an image area 20a for storing image data (voice data) and a text area 20b for storing text data. An address area 20c is further provided in a portion of the text area 20b for storing the address data such as a URL. This address data may be stored when the digital camera 17 is shipped from the factory or at another suitable point.

When the flash memory 20 of the digital camera 17 is divided into a boot record region, a FAT (file allocation table) region, a root directory region, an image data region, and a voice data region as shown in Fig. 6, it is possible to store the URL data in the root directory region, for example, so as to store the address data while securing the memory capacity of the image data region and the voice data region. The data arrangement in the flash memory 20 of the digital camera 17 is not limited to those shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and other arrangement may be used. The address data may be stored in the flash memory 20 when the digital camera is shipped from the factory or when the camera is borrowed or returned by the user 10. When the address data is stored at the time of factory shipment of the digital camera 17, it is preferable that the address data be generated based on information inherent to the digital camera. When the address data is stored when the digital camera is borrowed or returned, on the other hand, it is preferable that the address data be generated based on the information associated with the user 10. In order to generate the address data based on the information inherent

to the digital camera 17, the address data may be generated from the serial number, or a combination of the serial number and manufacturing date of the digital camera 17. When a URL is used as the address data, the address data may be in a form
5 such as `www.service.sanyo.com/(serial number)` or the like. It is preferable that at the shop 12 the serial number of the digital camera 17 be read by a reader and printed in the form of a URL that can be supplied to the user along with a receipt, or that the predetermined URL be printed on a receipt for
10 supplying to the user. In such a case, the reader and the printer may function as address generating means. Alternatively, a POS terminal installed in the shop 12 may be used as address generating means. On the other hand, so as to generate the address data based on the information inherent to
15 the user 10, for example, the address data may be generated based on the user's home telephone number or the number of a mobile telephone carried by the user. In such a case, the address data may be `www.service.sanyo.com/(telephone number)` or the like.

20 It should be noted that the address data is not limited to URL addresses themselves, and any data which corresponds uniquely to the URL can also be used as the address data. For example, it is possible that a certain ID is assigned to the user 10 and a URL corresponding to this ID on one-to-one basis
25 is generated at the shop 12 and sent to the server 14 along with the user's ID. The user 10 can first access a service

providing a web page in order to acquire a URL using the ID and can then use the URL provided by this service to access the data captured by the user.

Fig. 7 illustrates the structure of the server 14 shown in Fig. 1. The server 14 comprises an input/output interface I/F 14a, a CPU 14b, a ROM 14c, a RAM 14d, a data storing section 14e and a user data storing section 14f. The address data and the user's captured data transmitted from the shop 12 are supplied through the interface I/F 14a to the CPU 14b, which then stores the address data and the user's captured data in the data storing section 14e and the user data storing section 14f. The data storing section 14e stores the data captured by the user 10 in association with the address, and the user data storing section 14f stores user's personal data such as a name, ID, and usage history for the user.

Fig. 8 schematically shows data stored in the data storing section 14e. Each user is provided with an ID and the respective users are managed collectively based on their IDs. The data captured by the user 10 is stored in association with the address assigned to each user. For example, as shown in Fig. 8, data P1 is stored in association with a user having ID 1 and address AA. When a URL is used as the address, the user's captured data can be accessed on a web page specified by this unique URL. In this case, the server 14 functions as a WWW server.

When the user 10 requests access to the server 14 via the Internet using the address provided, the CPU 14b searches for the data stored in the data storing section 14e corresponding to this address and then transmits the data to the user 10 via the Internet 16. At this time, if the address is a URL, the user 10 transmits the URL to the server 14 using a web browser installed on the user's terminal, and a web page uniquely corresponding to this URL is transmitted from the server 14 and is then displayed by the browser on the user's terminal. In this manner, the user can obtain over the Internet 16 the data he captured.

Fig. 9 is a flowchart showing the complete process operation according to the present embodiment. In this embodiment, it is assumed that the device that the user 10 borrows and returns is a digital camera 17. First, the shop 12 lends the user 10 a digital camera (S101). This lending can be charged and the rental fee may include a deposit. After capturing desired image or voice data using the digital camera 17, the user 10 returns the digital camera 17 to the shop 12 (S102). At this time, the shop may return the deposit to the user 10. Then, the shop 12 provides the user with an address (S103). As described above, the address may be a URL or an ID for obtaining the URL. For example, an ID, which is generated by adding predetermined character string to the home telephone number or the number of portable telephone of the user 10, such as 090999999999AB, is supplied to the user 10. From this ID,

the shop 12 generates a URL, which is then transmitted to the server 14. The server 14 stores the ID and the URL in the user data storing section 14f. When the user 10 requests access to the data using this ID, the URL stored in the user data storing section 14f is read and transmitted to the user 10.

It is also possible to generate a URL from the ID in the server 14, rather than in the shop 12 as described above. Specifically, the ID and the data captured by the user 10 are transmitted from the shop 12 to the server 14, where a URL is generated from the ID and is stored in the user data storing section 14f. The data captured by the user 10 is also stored in the data storing section 14e in association with the URL thus generated. In this case, the ID also functions as a search key for acquiring the URL, and is therefore address data.

After the address is provided to the user 10 at step S103, the data captured by the user and the address is input (S104) and then transmitted to the server 14 (S105) from the shop 12. The server 14 stores the data transmitted from the shop 12 in association with the address (S106). It should be noted that when the server 14 is located in the shop 12, it is not necessary to transmit the data via the Internet 16, and the data can be transmitted from the data transmission section 12b and stored in the server 14 located in the shop 12.

The server 14 then determines whether or not access is requested by the user 10 (S107). If the user requests access

using the address, the data stored in association with that address is transmitted to the user 10 (S108).

Fig. 10 shows an example of a web page transmitted to the user 10 in the following manner. Namely, the user 10 first operates a web browser installed in the user's terminal to access the server 14 using a URL as the address. The server 14 then transmits the web page in response to the user's access.

Specifically, a web page 22 which is specified uniquely by the URL is transmitted from the server 14 and image data 22a, 22b which was captured by the user 10 appears on this web page 22. The image data 22a, 22b may be in BMP format, JPEG format or any other format. In this manner, the user 10 can view a web page having the image data captured by the user himself, only by capturing a desired image using the digital camera 17

borrowed from the shop 12 and then returning the digital camera 17 to the shop 12. This web page 22 is created for the user 10, and, in this sense, the server 14 can be considered as having a function of creating a web page for the user 10. The data arrangement within a web page may be predetermined by the server 14, may be specified by the user 10 when the digital camera 17 is returned, or may be specified by the user 10 when displaying the data on the web. The data regarding data arrangement specified by the user 10 is stored in the user data storing section 14f, and is read by the CPU 14b as necessary to generate a web page specific to the user 10, which can then be stored in the data storing section 14e. The display format for

the web page data is not limited to that shown in Fig. 10, and may, for example, be selected in accordance with the user's request from among an album-like display, a business trip report, and other formats.

5 Further, because the web page 22 is stored on the server 14, the user 10 can, for example, inform a third person of the URL to enable the third person to easily view the user's web page. Thus, the user 10 can easily share the image or voice data they captured .

10 Further, the sever 14 can provide a bulletin board system (BBS) along with the web page so that people who access the web page of the user 10 can share their thoughts. It is also preferable that when the user 10 access the web page 22 and enters his own ID, the user 10 is allowed to edit the web page 15 22. By doing this, the user 10 can add comments or the like to the image data they captured.

When the user has captured both voice and image data with the digital camera 17, it is possible to convert the voice data into text data using any well-known speech recognition 20 technique and to display the text data on the web page 22 along with the image data.

Fig. 11 shows a web page 22 produced in such a manner. Specifically, on the web page 22, the text data 22c obtained by converting the voice data captured by the user into text data 25 is displayed below the image data 22a. It is also possible to store the voice data in correspondence with the image data, so

that just the image data is visually displayed on the web page while the voice data is recreated as an audible output.

As described above, it is possible for the user 10 to easily obtain the data he captured via the Internet 16. The user 10 need only capture desired data using a device borrowed from the shop 12 and then return the device to the shop. The user 10 can easily obtain the data he captured when desired, without purchasing any additional electronic equipment and without transmitting the captured data from his own terminal via the Internet.

The present invention is not limited to the example use to illustrate the above described embodiment and various modifications may be made.

For example, although it is described above that the user 10 accesses the server 14 through the Internet 16 using a terminal, the user 10 may access the server 14 using a portable telephone or a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA). The user 10 may also access the server 14 using a digital television or a CATV connected to the Internet. In this case, as data transmitted from the server 14 is displayed on the digital television or the like, the user can easily display or share their image or other data with their family or friends.

Further, the shop 12 is not limited to a convenience store or the like, and can be located at a public facility such as a train station, an amusement park, and a specific event place such as a fair and an exhibition. When such a facility is

available, a user wishing to capture image or voice data of a specific event need not obtain or bring their own digital camera, but can borrow a digital camera at the event place and obtain the captured data later via the Internet. Further,
5 whether the shops such as convenience stores into which the system of the present invention is introduced are owned by a same company or various companies, as long as they cooperate in the present system, the user can return a digital camera 17 to a shop which is not a shop from which the user borrows the
10 digital camera 17. The image data or the like is then stored in the server 14 and can be obtained later through the Internet.

Further, although the data captured by the user 10 is transmitted from the shop 12 to the server 14 via the Internet
15 16 in the foregoing embodiment, it is also possible to print the image data or store the captured data onto a recording medium such as CD, MD, and DVD at the shop 12, when requested by the user 10. It is also possible that, when the user 10 presents to the shop 12a URL or an address previously acquired,
20 the data stored on the server 14 is downloaded to a terminal at the shop 12, such that the data can be printed or written into a recording medium such as a CD, MD, or DVD.

Also, it is possible for the user 10 to appropriately select or specify the data to be input when the data captured
25 by the user 10 is input at the shop 12. For example, the user can operate an input device installed in the shop 12 to display

and select the image data captured by the user 10 on a display screen of the input device, so that only the image data selected by the user 10 will be input to the data input device 12a. In particular, when the shop 12 is a convenience store or the like, an existing multimedia terminal can also be used as the input device. The multimedia terminal can further be used to optionally select among the display forms on the web including the display form shown in Fig. 10, an album-like display form, and a business report type display form.

Further, although the foregoing embodiment describes a digital camera 17 as an example of a device borrowed by the user 10, any other suitable device, such as a video camera, can be employed. Also, the device need not be a digital device, and an analog device may also be used. When an analog device is used, it is desirable that the analog data is converted into digital data at the shop 12 or within the server 14 before being stored on the server 14.

In the example used to illustrate the embodiment, it can be expected that the storage capacity of the sever 14 may prove insufficient when the server 14 is used by a large number of users,. To limit the likelihood of such an occurrence, the data captured by the user 10 can be stored in the data storing section 14e for just a predetermined period and be automatically deleted after that period has elapsed.

Further, although a serial number of the device or information associated with the user, such as a telephone

number, are given as examples for forming an address in the foregoing description of the preferred embodiment, the address is not limited to that information and may be any number or character strings as long as it can result in a unique URL. In other words, if any information indicated by a number or character string is commonly used by a plurality of users, such information could not be used as an address. It is preferable to use, for example, all or a part of date, an ID number or letters regarding a shop, the receipt number in each shop or throughout the business, an identification number or characters of a country or a region, or random numbers, in combination. With regard to random numbers, however, it is necessary for the server 14 to perform centralized control so as not to assign the same number or character string to a plurality of users or tasks. Of course, a serial number or a telephone number and a surname or full name of an individual may be combined with the above information to generate an address. Further, the ID which is used as one type of address can be user's personal information such as a fingerprint or retinal pattern.

Moreover, in the basic example of the preferred embodiment, the address is provided to the user 10 at the shop 12 and is then transmitted to the server 14 via the Internet. It is also possible, however, that the address is generated by the CPU 14b of the server 14, transmitted via the Internet 16 to the shop 12, and then provided by the shop to the user 10. For example, when the user 10 returns the digital camera 17,

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the image data stored in the memory of the digital camera 17 is read and transmitted to the server 14 from the shop 12. At the server 14, the address is generated by the CPU 14b on a first-come first-served basis and the received data is stored in association with the address, and then the generated address is transmitted to the shop 12. At the shop 12, the received address can be printed out and handed to, or supplied in another form, to the user 10.

Further, although in the foregoing example of the preferred embodiment data is distributed to the user 10 via the Internet 16, the network may be a LAN or WAN, and the connection means is not limited to wired or wireless connection. When a LAN is employed and, for example, an employee of one company borrows a digital camera 17 and returns the camera after capturing image data, the image data may be stored on a server 14 of that company. Such image data can be viewed by the employee himself and others and used to facilitate a business report.

Still further, although new URL is issued and supplied to the user each time the digital camera 17 is returned in the foregoing embodiment, when the user already has an URL, new data can, at the user's request, be stored in a storing region corresponding to the user's URL. In such a case, authentication can be performed using the user's ID. It is also possible to assign a single URL to each registered user and that the data is always stored a location corresponding to

